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Report Highlights: Korea's MY 2002/03 grain market outlook is promising given continued expansion of the economy and country's reliance on international wheat and corn markets to satisfy food and feed grain requirements. The biotech issue continues to influence demand for food-grade course grains. Rice over production and declining consumer demand are forcing policy revisions, however cosmetic initially. In fall 2001, unprocessed U.S. rice entered Korea, a first for under the WTO Uruguay Round era.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The Korean government forecasts 2002 economic growth in the four-to-five percent range, nearly double the rate recorded in 2001, based on a strengthening domestic market presently unhampered by slowing export trade. The government's 2002 economic management plan calls for keen attention to curbing inflation and to holding unemployment below 3.5 percent.

Wheat production remains negligible in the wake of minimal demand for "local" wheat and the absence of the biotech controversy that is buffeting other commodities.

Milling wheat consumption continues strongly on consumer demand for wheat-based confectionary, bakery and, the ever popular noodle products. A strengthening economy should help spur consumer demand for other wheat-based products, i.e., pizza, snacks and pasta, as well. Wheat flour flows into the following uses: noodles (48 percent), bread and confectionery (24 percent), and other (28 percent). Feed wheat consumption should increase in the coming year as a more competitive price vis-a-vis substitute grains has resulted in new buying contracts recently.

In CY 2002, Korea's wheat trade is expected to rebound to the more traditional level after experiencing in CY 2001 a sharp downturn due to decreased demand for higher priced feed wheat. The U.S. market share is expected to decline slightly in CY 2002 as higher prices from tighter stocks of lower protein white wheat, desired for noodle production, should enhance competitiveness of competitor products.

Milling wheat trade should expand, but consist primarily of multipurpose Australian Standard White Wheat (ASW). Australian effort to pitch the multiple characteristics of ASW is developing a market in the Korean noodle industry. With Australia's prolonged dry weather this past year, imported ASW is registering at a higher protein level than contracted.

Feed wheat trade should expand with international availability rising and prices falling making it more competitive with substitute feed inputs. Currently, feed wheat prices fall in the under US$100/MT, C&F basis, range - far lower than feed corn out of the U.S. and South America.

Australia and Canada, principal competitors in the milling wheat market, rely on wheat boards to negotiate quality and price contracts directly with individual flour mills. These Boards conduct extensive market research on taste preferences to identify acceptable wheat-based products, and provide technical research and train millers to broaden awareness and acceptance of wheat holding more uniform characteristics and quality.

The U.S. has been able to counteract some of the marketing efforts of competitors in the milling wheat sector with the USDA GSM-102 credit guarantee program. Under the FY 2002 program, USDA has allocated US$180 million to support commercial trade in this market. The Australian Wheat Board provides Korean millers a 3-month rotating line of credit of US$25 - 30 million.

The National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) is preparing to implement new quarantine inspection measures the latter half of 2002. Under the new measures all imported grains and oilseeds would be inspected for 13 additional kinds of foreign weed seeds, including Amsinckia Intermedia, Silene Noctiflore, and Sherardia Arvensis. The NPQS classifies these in the malignant weeds' category.

With yield increases offset by acreage decline in recent years, domestic corn production is expected to remain relatively flat for the next couple years. Two variables, however, can play influential roles in this environment; biotechnology and rice production policy. Through imports Korea meets 99 percent of its requirements both for corn for processing, a steady market, and for corn for feed, a relatively volatile market in recent years.

The compound feed industry continues in expansion mode, driven by feedstuffs demand from the swine and poultry sectors. The cattle sector, in a contraction mode for several years, appears finally to break out of this pattern as demand for Korean beef appears on an upswing because of the economy. Korean biotech labeling standards continue to constrain U.S. corn sales. More sectors specific, in MY 2001/02 and MY2002/03, poultry feed production is expected to expand marginally to service demand of an expanding poultry sector. Swine feed production is expected to expand to service demand of a record large national swine herd. Swine farmers are increasing herd size in anticipation of the Japanese market reopening in the latter half of 2002. Cattle feed production is expected to decline initially then expand in tandem with expectations of the cattle sector (See KS2005 for additional details).

Major current year events, 2002 FIFA World Cup, national elections and prospects for resumption of pork exports to Japan, are driving market demand for corn-based compound feed products. Low international wheat prices, however, are positioning that commodity as a viable competitor grain for compound feed producers.

The World Cup and national elections also are boosting demand for industrial-use corn as the sectors dependent on high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) and starch for paper-sizing gear up production. Price and "Starlink" sway Korean corn processors toward suppliers perceived not to be producers of biotech enhanced corn. Brazil and China have benefitted substantially by this mis-perception.

While the biotech issue, including Starlink and labeling, certainly has created problems for U.S. corn in this market, price of competitor products has had an almost equal effect on buying decisions Korean corn processors. Regardless, in recent years the U.S. has seen a substantial drop in market shares. U.S. corn exports are expected to fall in the 1.5 - 2 MMT range, 17 - 22 percent of projected total corn imports.

China continues to sell corn to Korea at price levels witnessed prior to its WTO entry. Corn contracts to date for April - September 2002 delivery show that Korea has purchased 1,022 thousand metric tons (TMT) from China directly or under suppliers' optional origin, which includes China.

In Korea the labeling of biotech-enhanced commodities is mandatory. In March 2001, Korea adopted mandatory biotech labeling requirements for unprocessed corn, soybeans and bean sprouts. In July 2001, these mandatory requirements were extended to 27 processed food products/categories containing corn, soybeans or bean sprouts as one of top five major ingredients. Labeling exemption criteria are outlined in KS1046.

With CY 2001 bringing another bumper rice harvest on the heals of three successive bumper crops and overflowing storage silos, the government was forced to reevaluate its national rice policy. Revisions announced to date, cosmetic at most, should eventually spur real change in production policy during the coming year. As a consequence, MY 2002/03 milled rice production is projected at 5.2 MMT, down 5 percent from the previous year. Lower raw production is anticipated under a revamped government rice policy.

In September 2001, the Korean government implemented a new rice production policy based on a "draft" comprehensive plan (See KS1082). The policy change attempts to shift the production focus from quantity to quality on a pretext to position the sector for market liberalization in 2005. Government measures so far include encouraging farmers to cultivate alternative crops but with lower return for such crops, farmers are reluctant to make substantial changes in their production plans.

Further complicating the government's efforts to entice diversification into other crops is the upcoming national election. Farmers can be expected to apply significant political pressure against full early adoption of the September 2001 comprehensive plan. Farmers already have tasted success in that area, specifically related to the government's rice purchase program. This past winter the Grain Distribution Committee, the advisory group to the Ministry of Agriculture on rice programs, had recommended setting the government's rice purchase price at 95 percent of the 2001 set price. Their rational was that it would be necessary to help prepare the local rice market for liberalization. Pressure by farmers swayed government officials to maintain the 2002 purchase program price at the 2001 level, the highest government price level in over a decade.

The Ministry of Agriculture has implemented a Direct Payment System (DPS) in effort to transit the rice procurement program for farmers from price support to income support. Under the 2002 DPS the government's rate of direct payment for paddy rice cultivation is set at Korean Won (KRW) 500,000 per HA in agricultural promotion areas (AMA) and KRW 400,000 per HA non-promotion areas (NPA), double the previous year level.
In CY2001, per capita rice consumption dipped to a record low 88.9 kg, down 5-percent from the previous year. In recent years Korean dietary patterns have changed significantly to now include larger quantities of wheat-based products, meats and fruits.

Rice import remains restricted under the Ministry of Agriculture's administration of Korea's Minimum Market Access (MMA) quota commitment. In CY 2002, the MMA-quota amount is 153,921 MT on a milled rice basis. Since 1995, China has dominated the MMA rice import trade, supplying nearly all government MMA rice tenders. The Korean government tends to fill its MMA commitment by purchasing low quality rice that it then disburses through controlled channels to end users. In fall 2001, Korea purchased unprocessed U.S. rice for the first time under its MMA program. However, the U.S. rice, along with other MMA rice imported since last year, remains in storage under strict government control which negates its value and makes clear Korean Ministry's views toward the WTO and what it signifies.

In CY 2002, the official rice procurement price is set at the CY2001 rate KRW 2,097 won per Kg. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) calculates it can purchase 789,000 MT at the official procurement price and approved budget. Government held stocks would rise considerable with such quantity purchased given consumption trends and counter productive constraints on production of rice-based processed products. MY 2001/2002 year-ending stock is projected at 43 percent of the year's projected disappearance. Large stocks should further justify to policy makers the need to allow the market to operate unencumbered.

The 3 - 5-year outlook for grain demand in Korea remains promising given the overall direction of the economy and the positive structural changes implemented since the 1998-1999 economic crisis. Rice is the only grain produced in sufficient quantities commercially. As domestic production of corn and wheat are insignificant, the country should remain reliant on import trade to meet food and feed grain requirements for the foreseeable future. Market prices will dictate the level of substitution among feed grains imported. Food safety concerns, mostly related to biotechnology, should determine the origin of food grains. The rice per capita consumption trend should continue as is as consumers endeavor to diversify food sources to improve dietary intakes. By 2005 the Korean rice policy, if left unchanged, should generate ending stocks nearly equivalent to the country's projected 2004 annual disappearance. The compounding of government rice procurement, both domestic and MMA quota imports, coupled with production incentives will eventually force the government into the difficult position with surplus rice stocks of having to divert valuable agricultural sector resources from functional use to storage maintenance or to disposition on world markets at below acquisition price.

SECTION II. WHEAT -- STATISTICAL TABLES

Wheat PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Wheat				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		07/2000		07/2001		07/2002
Area Harvested	1	1	2	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	1050	721	1050	529	950	479
Production	5	2	5	3	0	3
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	3127	3101	4300	3650	0	3700
Jul-Jun Imports	3127	3101	4300	3650	0	3700
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	1320	0	1300	0	1300
TOTAL SUPPLY	4182	3824	5355	4182	950	4182
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	128	0	100	0	0	0
Jul-Jun Exports	128	0	100	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	689	820	2000	1200	0	1200
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3004	3295	4305	3703	0	3753
Ending Stocks	1050	529	950	479	0	429
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4182	3824	5355	4182	0	4182

Import Trade Matrix of Wheat

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Korea, Republic of		
Commodity	Wheat		
Time period	July/June	Units:	1,000MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	1493	U.S.	1320
Others		Others	
Australia	1159	Australia	1087
Canada	143	Canada	302
East Europe	517	India	297
EU	467	EU	22
		China	66
Total for Others	2286		1774
Others not Listed	4		7
Grand Total	3783		3101

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Korea: Wheat Production

KOREA: Wheat Production			
Year	Harvested Area (Hectare)	Yield (MT/HA)	Production (MT)
1996	2,787	3.92	10,923
1997	1,838	4.04	7,433
1998	1,372	3.48	4,781
1999	1,533	3.67	5,626
2000	919	2.55	2,339
2001a/	915	3.0	2,800

a/ Agricultural Affairs estimate.
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)

Korea: Post Estimates of Wheat Use

Korea: Post Estimates of Wheat Use (1,000 MT, July/June)				
Year	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 a/	2002/03 a/
Milling Wheat	2,363	2,475	2,502	2,552
Feed Wheat	1,302	820	1,200	1,200
Total	3,665	3,295	3,702	3,752

a/ Agricultural Affairs's forecast
Source: Korean Feed Association (KFA)
Korean Flour Millers Industry Association (KOFMIA)

Korea: Wheat Flour Utilization

Korea: Wheat Flour Utilization (1,000 MT)		
Calendar Year	Total Consumption (1,000 MT)	Per Capita (Kg per Year)
1996	1,618	34.4
1997	1,708	35.6
1998	1,632	33.6
1999	1,770	36.0
2000	1,803	35.5
2001	1,779	34.1

Data have excluded animal feed use ranged from 85,000 - 86,000 MT yearly out of total quantity since CY2000.
Source: Korea Flour Mills Industrial Association (KOFMIA)

Korea: Import Tariff Rate for Wheat

Korea: Import Tariff Rate for Wheat				
Commodity	Applied Tariff Rate		Bound Tariff Rate	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Durum Wheat 1001.10.0000	3	3	9.8	9.6
Meslin 1001.90.1000	3	3		
Seed Wheat 1001.90.9010	2.16	2.04	4.3	3.4
Feed Wheat 1001.90.9020 a/	1	1		
Milling Wheat 1001.90.9030	2.16	2.04		
Ohters 1001.90.9090	2.16	2.04		

a/ Temporary quota rate for 2.25MMT in CY2002.
Source: Korea Customs Service(KCS)

Korea: Milling Wheat Imports by Variety

Korea: Milling Wheat Imports by Variety (Arrival Basis)					
Origin	Variety	CY2000		CY2001	
		(1,000 MT)	%	(1,000 MT)	%
United States	WW	611.4	24.4	658.0	27.3
	HRW	327.1	13.1	312.8	13.0
	DNS	390.7	15.6	342.4	14.2
	Subtotal	1,329.2	53.1	1,313.2	54.5
Australia	AS a/	117.9	4.7	22.9	0.9
	ASW b/	814.1	32.5	825.6	34.3
	AH c/	103.7	4.1	108.0	4.5
	Subtotal	1,035.7	41.3	956.5	39.7
Canada	CWRS d/	140.2	5.6	140.4	5.8
	Grand Total	2,505.1	100	2,410.1	100

a/ Australian Soft
b/ Australian Standard White
c/ Australian Hard
d/ Canada Western Red Spring
Source: Korea Flour Mills Industrial Association (KOFMIA).

SECTION II. CORN -- STATISTICAL TABLES

Corn PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Corn				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Harvested	20	16	20	14	0	14
Beginning Stocks	853	1246	776	1417	606	1417
Production	80	64	80	60	0	60
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	8743	8723	6700	8650	0	8950
Oct-Sep Imports	8743	8723	6700	8650	0	8950
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	3289	0	1500	0	2000
TOTAL SUPPLY	9676	10033	7556	10127	606	10427
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Dom. Consumption	7100	6460	5150	6400	0	6600
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8900	8616	6950	8710	0	9010
Ending Stocks	776	1417	606	1417	0	1417
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	9676	10033	7556	10127	0	10427

Import Trade Matrix of Corn

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Korea, Republic of		
Commodity	Corn		
Time period	OCT/SEP	Units:	1,000MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	3230	U.S.	3289
Others		Others	
China	5353	China	4098
Argentina	88	Argentina	755
		Brazil	502
		South Africa	44
Total for Others	5441		5399
Others not Listed	20		35
Grand Total	8691		8723

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Korea: Corn Production

Korea: Corn Production			
Crop Year	Area (HA)	Yield (MT/HA)	Production (MT)
1996	17,908	4.03	72,168
1997	21,097	4.11	86,763
1998	20,140	4.00	80,203
1999	20,134	4.09	79,333
2000	15,808	4.06	64,205
2001 a/	14,208	4.2	60,000

a/ Agricultural Affairs estimate.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)

Korea: Total Corn Utilization

Korea: Total Corn Utilization (Oct./Sept., 1,000 MT)				
Marketing Year	Feed	Processing	Food	Total
1996/97	6,296	1,928	60	8,284
1997/98	5,875	1,715	83	7,673
1998/99	5,560	1,886	80	7,526
1999/00	6,541	2,004	79	8,624
2000/01	6,460	2,092	64	8,616
2001/02 a/	6,400	2,250	60	8,710
2002/03 a/	6,600	2,350	60	9,010

a/ Agricultural Affairs forecast.
Source: Korean Feed Association (KFA)

Korea Corn Processing Industry Association(KOCPIA).

Korea: Industrial Corn Consumption

Korea: Industrial Corn Consumption (Oct./Sept., 1,000 MT)			
Marketing Year	Wet Milling	Dry Milling	Total
1996/97	1,695	233	1,923
1997/98	1,511	204	1,715
1998/99	1,670	216	1,886
1999/00	1,783	221	2,004
2000/01	1,880	204	2,092
2001/02 a/	2,050	200	2,250

a/ Agricultural Affairs forecast
Source: Korea Corn Processing Industry Association(KOCPIA).

Korea: Feed Ingredient Use for Compound Feed Production

Korea: Feed Ingredient Use for Compound Feed Production (October/September, 1,000 MT)			
Items	MY 2000/01	MY 2001/02 a/	MY 2002/03 a/
Sub. Total Grains and Grain Substitutes	9,754	10,000	10,300
- Wheat	894	1,200	1,200
- Corn	6,460	6,400	6,600
- Rye	143	100	200
- Other Grains and Grain Substitute	2,257	2,300	2,300
Others	5,097	5,100	5,100
Grand Total	14,851	15,100	15,400

a/ Agricultural Affairs forecast.
Source: Korea Feed Association (KFA)

Korea: Corn Imports - Feed and Industrial Use

Korea: Corn Imports - Feed and Industrial Use (1,000 MT, Customs Cleared Basis)						
Marketing Year	From World			From the U.S.		
	Feed	Ind.	Total	Feed	Ind.	Total
1997/98	5,755	1,773	7,528	1,610	1,699	3,309
1998/99	5,593	1,921	7,514	4,543	1,891	6,434
1999/00	6,631	2,060	8,691	1,610	1,620	3,230
2000/01	6,568	2,155	8,723	2,169	1,120	3,289
2001/02 a/	6,400	2,250	8,650	1,500	0	1,500
2002/03 a/	6,600	2,350	8,950	2,000	0	2,000

a/ Agricultural Affairs forecast.
Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Korea: Feed Production per Animal

Korea: Feed Production per Animal (October/September, 1,000 MT)			
Animal Type	MY2000/01	MY2001/02 a/	MY2002/03 a/
Poultry	3,894	4,000	4,100
Swine	5,457	5,800	6,000
Cattle	4,706	4,400	4,300
Others	757	900	1,000
Total	14,814	15,100	15,400

a/ Agricultural Affairs forecast
Source: Korea Feed Association (KFA)

Korea: Animal Inventory

Korea: Animal Inventory (1,000 Heads, 1,000 Birds)					
Animal	Year	March	June	September	December
Beef Cattle	2001	1,476	1,507	1,485	1,406
	2002	1,371	1,368	1,349	1,330
	2003	1,330	1,340	1,350	1,370
Dairy Cattle	2001	540	544	550	548
	2002	550	550	552	554
	2003	555	556	557	558
Swine	2001	8,198	8,396	8,767	8,720
	2002	8,815	8,910	9,005	9,100
	2003	9,175	9,190	9,205	9,400
Layer a/	2001	54,347	55,190	53,833	54,300
	2002	56,000	57,500	55,500	53,500
	2003	57,000	58,500	56,500	55,500
Broiler b/	2001	44,357	69,242	50,875	47,160
	2002	46,000	70,800	52,500	48,500
	2003	48,100	73,000	54,600	51,000

a/ Included breeder.
b/ Included Multi-Use broilers.
Source: Data for 2001 is from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Data for 2002 and 2003 are estimated by Agricultural Affairs/Seoul.

Korea: Import Tariff Rate for CY2002

Korea: Import Tariff Rate for CY2002							
Commodity	In-Quota				Out-of-Quota Rate	Bound Tariff Rate	
	Current Market Access Quota		Temporary Quota			In-Quota	Out-of-Quota
	Volume	%	Volume	%	%	%	%
Feed Corn 1005.90.1000	6,102,100 MT	2.1	7,950,000 MT a/	0	335.4	2.1	335.4
Industrial Corn 1005.90.9000		3	2,300,000 MT a/	1	335.4	3	335.4
Pop Corn 1005.90.2000		2.1	na	na	644	2.1	644

a/ Temporary reduced tariff quota rate for CY2002.
Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

SECTION II. RICE -- STATISTICAL TABLES

Rice, Milled PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Korea, Republic of					
Commodity	Rice, Milled				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		11/2000		11/2001		11/2002
Area Harvested	1072	1072	1072	1083	0	1050
Beginning Stocks	1355	1057	1476	1432	1936	2145
Milled Production	5291	5291	5515	5515	0	5200
Rough Production	7197	7197	7503	7453	0	7429
MILLING RATE (.9999)	7352	7352	7350	7400	0	7000
TOTAL Imports	130	84	145	198	0	180
Jan-Dec Imports	135	84	150	198	0	180
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	6776	6432	7136	7145	1936	7525
TOTAL Exports	300	0	0	0	0	0
Jan-Dec Exports	300	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5000	5000	5200	5000	0	5000
Ending Stocks	1476	1432	1936	2145	0	2525
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6776	6432	7136	7145	0	7525

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Korea, Republic of		
Commodity	Rice, Milled		
Time period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1,000MT
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	3
Others		Others	
China	105	China	63
Thailand	36	Thailand	18
Total for Others	141		81
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	141		84

Korea: Rice Acreage, Yield, And Production

Korea: Rice Acreage, Yield, And Production (Milled Basis)			
Crop Year	Acreage (1,000 HA)	Yield (Kg/HA)	Production (1,000 MT)
1997	1,052	5,180	5,449
1998	1,059	4,814	5,097
1999	1,066	4,937	5,263
2000	1,072	4,936	5,291
2001	1,083	5,092	5,515
2002 a/	1,050	4,952	5,200

a/ Agricultural Affairs forecast
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)

Korea: Government Program for Rice Purchases

Korea: Government Program for Rice Purchases			
Crop Year	Production (1,000 MT)	Purchase (1,000MT)	Price a/ (Korean Won/Kg)
1996	5,323	1,267	1,725
1997	5,449	1,224	1,725
1998	5,097	928	1,818
1999	5,263	876	1,911
2000	5,291	906	2,016
2001	5,515	828	2,097
2002 b/	na	789	2,097

a/ #1 grade
b/ Projection

Rice Utilization Pattern

Rice Utilization Pattern (1,000 MT)			
Rice Year (Nov.- Oct.)	MY 1999/00 a/	MY 2000/01 b/	MY 2001/02 b/
Beginning Stock	722	978	1,405
Production	5,263	5,291	5,515
Import	107	102	128
Total Supply	6,092	6,371	7,048
Table Rice	4,425	4,241	4,100
Processing	175	170	200
Seed	37	37	37
Others included loss	477	518	518
Total Demand	5,114	4,966	4,855
Ending Stock	978	1,405	2,193
Total Distribution	6,092	6,371	7,048
Per Capita Consumption(Kg)	93.6	88.9	85.2
Population (1,000)	47,275	47,700	48,129
Self-Sufficient Rate(%)	102.9	106.5	113.6
Ending Stock Rate (%)	19.1	28.3	45.2

a/ Preliminary
b/ Ag Seoul forecast
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Rice Supply and Demand for MY2002 - 2004

Rice Supply and Demand for MY2002 - 2004 (1,000 MT)			
Rice Year (Nov/Oct)	MY 2002/03	MY 2003/04	MY 2004/05
Beginning Stock	2,193	2,840	3,513
Production	5,200	5,100	4,940
Import	154	180	205
Total Supply	7,547	8,120	8,658
Total Demand	4,707	4,607	4,557
Per Capita Consumption(Kg)	80.3	77.6	74.8
Self-Sufficient Rate(%)	110.5	110.7	108.4
Ending Stock	2,840	3,513	4,101
Ending Stock Rate (%)	60.3	76.3	90.0

Source: Agricultural Affairs/Seoul

Korea: Rice Retail Prices

Korea: Rice Retail Prices (Won/kg, National Avg., High Quality)			
Month	1999	2000	2001
January	2193	2230	2250
February	2190	2230	2252
March	2190	2230	2254
April	2190	2230	2259
May	2190	2241	2261
June	2200	2250	2264
July	2224	2250	2120
August	2240	2250	2120
September	2249	2247	2086
October	2246	2240	2028
November	2237	2246	2021
December	2235	2250	2022

Exchange Rate: Korean Won 1,290.6 per US$ in the year average of 2001.
Source: Agricultural and Fishery Marketing Corporation (AFMC)

Korea: Import Tariff Rate for Rice

Korea: Import Tariff Rate for Rice (Milled Rice)						
Commodity	Minimum Market Access Quota				Bound Rate	
	2001		2002		In-Quota	Out-of Quota
	Volume	%	Volume	%	%	%
Rice HS 1006	128268	5	153921	5	5	na

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)